

Both males and females presented a wide range of variation in the characters of the shell, some of them showing very distinctly the oblique folds so characteristic of the species, while in others these folds were scarcely visible. The shell of the male is smoother than that of the female, and is also more slender and more delicate. The figures represent normal males and females from this peculiar colony.

CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES ON FORFICULARIÆ; INCLUDING DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERIC FORMS AND AN ALPHABETICAL SYNONYMIC LIST OF THE DESCRIBED SPECIES. BY SAMUEL H. SCUDDER.

In the tenth edition of his *Systema Naturæ*, Linné placed the two common species of European earwigs (*auricularia* and *minor*) in the genus *Forficula*, among the Coleoptera. Fabricius, in all his works, placed this genus at the head of his *Ulonata* (= *Dermaptera* DeGeer, *Orthoptera* auct.) following close upon the Coleoptera. Latreille, in 1796, was the first to recognize the wider separation of the earwigs from the other *Dermaptera*, and divided the whole order into three (unnamed) sections; of which the earwigs formed the first, *Blatta* the second, and the remaining *Dermaptera* the third. Duméril, in his *Zoologie analytique* (1806), recognizing the family value of the group, called it *Labidoures* — a name which, from its gallic dress, has no more claim upon our attention than *perce-oreille*. Kirby¹ subsequently maintained the ordinal character of the group, and gave it the name *Dermaptera*, in which he was followed in 1815 by Leach. But neither can this name be retained, since it was given by DeGeer in 1773 to the whole suborder afterward called *Ulonata* by Fabricius (1775), and—excluding the earwigs—*Orthoptères* by Olivier (1789).² Moreover, Latreille, recognizing it in its true character as a family of *Dermaptera*, had already³ given the group the name of *FORFICULARIÆ*, and this name must be retained. After tabulating the

¹Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XI, 87 note (1813).

²By a strange oversight or neglect, the work of the distinguished Swedish naturalist, who first separated these insects from the Hemiptera of his fellow countryman Linné, has been very generally overlooked, and the term *Orthoptera* has been usually applied to the suborder—a name which, in its Latin form, was not proposed until 1806 by Latreille (in Sonnini's Buffon).

³Considerations générales sur l'ordre naturel des Crustacés, etc. (1810).

synonymy of this group, we will examine in alphabetical sequence each of the generic names which have been given to the different members of the family, setting forth in detail its first usage, and so far as necessary its subsequent treatment; and including in the list a few generic names now first proposed. Generic names which cannot be used are followed by an asterisk.

FORFICULARIÆ.

- Labidoures* ou *Forficules* Duméril, Zool. anal., 257 (1806).
Labidoures Serres, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., XIV, 65 (1809).
Labidura Burm., Germ. Zeitschr. f. Ent., II, 20 (1840).
Labidouroidæ Agass., Nomencl. Zool. Index, 199 (1846).
Forficulariæ Latr., Cons. Gén., 244 (1810).
Forficulædes Billb., Enum. Ins., 63 (1820).
Forficulidæ Steph., Syst. Cat. Br. Ins., 299 (1829).
Forficulina Newm., Ent. Mag., II, 424 (1834).
Forficulites " " " " " "
Dermaptera Kirb. (nec DeG.), Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XI, 87 (1813).
Dermaptera Burm., Handb. Ent., II, 743 (1838).
Placoda Billb., Enum. Ins. 63 (1820).
Euplekopectera Westw., Zool. Journ., V, 327 (1831).
Euplekopectera Westw., Introd. Class. Ins., I, 398 (1839). (Scr. *Euplekopectera* Fisch., Orth. Eur., 58, note — (1858).)
Harmoptera Fieb., Kelch, Orth. Obeschl., 3 (1852).

ANCISTROGASTER.

1855. Stål, Öfv. k. Vet. Ak. Förh., 349: describes a single species, *luctuosus* (from Brazil), which is therefore the type. In 1865, Dohrn, in his monograph, describes other American species allied to this, placing them all in a new world section of a larger group, which contains many species from both hemispheres. To this enlarged group he gives a new name. But even if his view of the generic affinities were correct, the name *Ancistrogaster* would have to be given to the whole group. (See *Opisthocosmia*.) The genus is confined to the tropics of the New World.

ANECHURA.

This generic name (*ἀνεχούρα*) is proposed for the single Fabrician species, *bipunctata*. It approaches the gerontogeic *Opisthocosmia*, and is remarkable for the great breadth of its thoracic sternum, and especially of the metasternum, which is broader than long. The antennæ are 11–12 jointed. The legs are long, the middle pair especially approaching the hind legs in length, at least in the female; these legs are also inserted almost, or quite as near the hind legs as the fore legs, as in certain species of *Forficula* proper. The abdomen is plump and dilated, and has a small tubercle on the sides of the fourth and fifth ventral segments of the male; the forceps are simple in the female, but strangely contorted in the male, bearing a superior basal tooth or angulated shoulder, beyond which the arms are curved strongly downward, and then bent backward. It belongs to Europe.

ANISOLABIS.

1853. Fieber, *Lotos*, III, 257: proposes this name for two European species — *maritima* and *moesta*, which are strictly congeneric. *Maritima* may be considered as the type, since it is the best known and older of these two, and on account of its being absolutely apterous, like most of the other species which must be added to the group.

No reference is made to this name in Marschall's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*. The genus is widespread, occurring in both hemispheres, and in Australasia. See also *Forcinella* and *Brachylabis*.

APACHYS.

1831. Serv., *Ann. Sc. Nat.*, XXII, 35 [*Apachyus*]: *depressus* Pal-Beauv. (sp.) is the only species, and therefore type.

1839. Serv., *Orth.*, 54 [*Apachya*]: the same.

1846. Agass., *Nom. Zool. Ind.*, 27: corrects the spelling as above.

Two species have since been added by Dohrn. The genus belongs to the tropics of the Old World.

APTERYGIDA.*

1839. Westw., *Class. Ins.*, I, 406: proposes this name for Géné's section b, of Division II of *Forficula*,¹ including the species

¹ Saggio di una Monografia delle Forficule indigene. Padova, 1832.

with perfect tegmina but rudimentary wings, viz., *pedestris* Bon. and *decipiens* Gén^é¹; the former is *albipennis* Meg., and neither of them can be generically separated from *Forficula* Linn. That genus, it is true, is very large, and contains species differing to a much greater extent than usual from one another, some species having, for instance, the middle pair of legs much closer to the front legs than others; but there are no grounds for separating *albipennis* from *decipiens*; and the latter species is altogether similar to *auricularia* (the type of *Forficula*) except in the brevity of the wings, a feature of great variability even within species in Dermaptera generally. Apterygida, then, having no *raison d'être*, must fall before *Forficula*. There is also an earlier generic name, *Apterygia* (Latr. Moll., 1825).

BRACHYLABIS.*

1864. Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 292, proposes this name for the following species; *mauritanica* Luc., *maritima* Bon., *angulifera* (from Guinea), *chilensis* Blanch., and *modesta* Gén^é.

The only character given common to both sexes, by which to distinguish this genus from his *Forcinella* (= *Anisolabis*) is the lateral plication of the second and third segments of the abdomen, which is wanting in the species grouped by him under *Forcinella*. In other respects, as the author acknowledges, it altogether agrees (*vollkommen übereinstimmend*) with that group; and he further adds, that this plication is sometimes very indistinct in the species of *Brachylabis*, especially on the second segment. The males of *Brachylabis* are also stated to be peculiar in having the posterior borders of the fourth and following abdominal segments angular at the sides, and produced to a point; the females possess it to a less degree, so that when the plications are absent it is not always possible to determine into which genus a species should fall.

There is scarcely a genus of *Forficulariæ* in which the lateral plications of the second and third abdominal segments are not either distinctly present in all the species, or else totally absent; it is this feature, doubtless, which has led Dohrn to separate, as he has done, his two groups, *Brachylabis* and *Forcinella*; but in *maritima*, the type of his *Forcinella* (afterwards placed by him in *Brachylabis*!), we find some individuals in which the plications are tolerably distinct, while

¹ Westwood says, "three species are described," but the above are the only two.

there are others in which no trace of them whatever can be found. The species of *Forcinella* also (that is, those presenting no abdominal plications) vary to a considerable degree in the angular production of the sides of the abdominal segments, some in my possession surpassing in this particular the species *maritima*; so that it becomes certain that these distinctions are valueless; and as no others have been found we must group these apterous forms in a single genus whose facies is then homogeneous. *Forcinella*, as the older name, would then absorb *Brachylabis*, were it not in its turn preoccupied, as we shall see, by *Anisolabis*. It is possible, however, that *angulifera* or *chilensis*, or both, may be generically distinct from the other species placed in the same group by Dohrn, and in that case *Brachylabis* could be retained. I have seen neither of them.

CARCINOPHORA.

This name (*καρχίνος, φέρω*) is proposed for the Peruvian species which I described a few years ago under the name of *Chelidura robusta*. The genus is allied to *Anisolabis*, but has fewer joints in the antennæ, and the first joint of the same very long, besides perfectly formed tegmina. The head is subtriangular, much longer than broad, somewhat broader than the pronotum, tumid, the posterior angles broadly rounded; eyes pretty large; antennæ 13-jointed, the first joint as long as the space between the antennæ, slender, increasing but little in size apically, second joint no longer than broad, globular, third three times as long as broad, fourth and fifth equal, together as long as the second and third combined, the others submoniliform, subequal, about as long as the third. Pronotum flat, a little longer than broad, tapering slightly, produced apically with well rounded hind border. Tegmina as long as the pronotum, squarely docked, the sides forming an acute angle with the dorsal area; wings wanting. Legs long, compressed, the middle nearly as long as the hind pair, the middle joint of tarsi minute, but produced beneath the apical joint, not lobed. Abdomen stout, the last segment of ♀ very large, above subquadrate, below almost as long as the rest of the abdomen and triangularly produced; sides of second and third dorsal segments with but slight plication. Forceps stout, short and simple in the ♀. The female only is known to me, and the single species comes from the Peruvian Andes.

CHELIDURA.

1831. Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., xxii, 36: uses this name for the first time in a Latin form for the single species *aptera* Charp. Previously to this the name has been used in a Gallic form (*Chélidoure*) by Latreille, in 1825, in his *Familles naturelles* (410), where neither descriptions of any sort is given, nor mention made of any species; in 1829, in the 2d Edition of Cuvier's *Règne Animal* (V. 173), he again uses it without species or description, excepting to make it include "ceux qui sont aptères"; the described apterous species at that time were *aptera*, *simplex* and *sinuata* — all congeneric. Serville therefore used the name in the same sense as Latreille did in its Gallic form, and *aptera* must be considered the type.

It has always been used since in the same way, whenever the species have been generically separated from *Forficula*. The group is confined to Europe and Madeira.

CHELISOCHES. See LOBOPHORA.

CONDYLOPALAMA.

1847. Sund., Forh. Skand. Naturf., iv, 255: proposed for a species called *agilis* found in timber brought to Stockholm from Bahia; this is therefore the type.

The "provisional" description (the only one yet given) is very meagre and unsatisfactory; but in the possession of double-jointed? (*tvåledade*), blunt edged forceps it is certainly most peculiar. It is said to be extremely slender, destitute of both tegmina and wings, and to be probably a larval form; to have 3-jointed tarsi, 14-jointed antennæ, and the first joint of the hind tarsi large and oval. It is further described as greyish, with a black, smooth and highly polished mesothorax, and as 5 mm. long. It is not mentioned by Dohrn.

COPISCELIS.*

1853. Fieber, Lotos, iii, 257: proposes this name for the Linnean *minor*; but it falls before the earlier *Labia* (q. v.). Marschall's *Nomenclator* contains no reference to this name.

CYLINDROGASTER.

1855. Stål, Ofv. K. Vet. Ak. Förh., 350: establishes this genus upon the new species *gracilis* (from Brazil).

1858. Stål, Eng. Resa, 306: places this genus under *Diplatys* Serv.

This, as pointed out by Dohrn, in his Monograph, is certainly a mistake, *Diplatys* differing from *Cylindrogaster* in important particulars; Dohrn describes other species, and I have called attention in a previous paper to the characters of the female, hitherto unknown. The genus has never been found outside the limits of Brazil. This generic name has since been used in other groups of animals.

DIPLATYS.

1831. Serv., Ann. Sc. [Nat., XXII, 33: proposes this name for *macrocephala* Pal.-Beauv., which is therefore the type.

It has not since been used except for the same species by Serville in his later work (*Orthoptères*) and by Stål, erroneously (see *Cylindrogaster*). Dohrn mentions it only to say that he believes he has seen a very poor specimen of the species, and promises further particulars which are not given. The species comes from W. Africa.

ECHINOSOMA.

1839. Serv., Orth., 34: founded upon the single species *afra* Pal.-Beauv.

Dohrn has since added several species. They all come from the tropics of the Old World, including northern Australia. Semper has since used this name for a group of Echinoderms.

FORCINELLA.*

1862. Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXIII, 226: establishes this genus in describing the species *azteca* (from Mexico), but directly specifies *Forf. maritima* Géné as the type. Notwithstanding this, while retaining *Forcinella* in his later Monograph, he transfers *maritima* to a new genus *Brachylabis*! Both of these names, however, fall before the earlier *Anisolabis* (q. v.). *Forcinella* is not included by Marschall in his *Nomenclator Zoologicus*.

FORFICESILA.*

1831. Serv. (ex Latr.), Ann. Sc. Nat., XXII, 32: *gigantea* Latr.

Under the Gallic name Forficésile this genus was proposed without mention of species and without further description than "ailés" by Latreille in his Familles du Règne Animal, 410 (1825). Later, in Cuvier's Règne Animal, 2e éd., v, 173 (1829), still using the French name, he refers to it the winged species with more than 14 joints to their antennæ; *gigantea* alone is specified. Serville therefore uses it wholly in the Latreillean sense. Since then (Serville, Dohrn) it has always been used in the same sense, but as *gigantea* was the type of Labidura as early as 1815, this generic name must fall before it.

FORFICULA.

1758. Linn., Syst. Nat., Ed. x, I, 423: founds the earliest of the genera of Forficulariæ upon the species described as *auricularia* and *minor*.

1810. Latr., Consid., 433, specifies *auricularia* as the type.

In this sense, whether used in a more or less restricted manner, the name has always been employed. Dohrn divides it into three sections, according to peculiarities of the male forceps; perhaps better characters would be found in the pygidium or in the relative position of the middle legs. The genus is by far the richest in species of any of the Forficulariæ, and is more widely spread than any, being found in almost every place where Forficulariæ occur, and on every continent. The genus happily retains the oldest name in the group, and has given its name to the family. Several species have been found in the European Tertiaries.

LABIA.

1815. Leach, Edinb. Encyc., IX, 118: founds this genus upon *minor* Linn., which therefore becomes the type.

Whenever since used it has always been in this sense. Serville does not refer to it in any way either in 1831 or 1839.

The genus should be placed in juxtaposition to Forficula and not be separated from it, as Dohrn has done, by the interposition of Sparratta, Chelisoches, Ancistrogaster and Opisthocosmia. It differs from Forficula principally in the simple character of its middle tarsal joint and in the shorter moniliform joints of the antennæ. It is numerous

in species, and only less widely spread than *Forficula*, occurring probably over the entire extent of the torrid and temperate part of every continent, excepting Australia. Though abundant in all the East Indies, it has also not been brought from Oceanica. See *Copiscelis*. Oken proposed the generic name *Labio* for a group of molusks in 1815.

LABIDOPHORA (see PLATYLABIA).

LABIDURA.

1815. Leach, *Edinb. Encyl.*, ix, 118: bases this name upon the species *riparia (gigantea)*, which, therefore, is the type.

Whenever since employed, it has always been in the same sense. Serville does not even refer to it, either in 1831 or 1839. Although this word in a Gallic form was proposed as early as 1806, for the whole group of earwigs, it did not receive a Latin dress (with the same scope) until 1840,¹ and therefore the present use of this word is not affected. The genus is one of the richest in species and is widely spread in the Old World, especially in the East Indies and in Europe. It has not been found in Australia. But a single species has been described as indigenous to America (Jamaica) and this may prove to be wrongly placed here, as it is an apterous species. Fossil species have been found in the tertiaries of the Rocky Mountains, but these, too, should perhaps be separated from this group. See also *Forficesila* and *Psalis*.²

LOBOPHORA.*

1839. Serv., *Orth.*, 32: proposes this name for *rustarsis* (from Java), a species since determined to be identical with the older *morio*, which is therefore the type.

The name has since been employed by several authors (Stål, Dohrn, etc.) but is preoccupied in *Lepidoptera* (Curtis, 1825). *Chelisoche* (*χηλιγή, όχέω*) may be used in its place. The genus is mainly, if not exclusively, confined to Australasia, including all the islands of the Indian Ocean and the neighboring main and Oceanica.

¹ See our synonymy of the family name.

MECOMERA.

1839. Serv., Orth., 53: founded upon the single species *brunnea* (from Cayenne), which is therefore the type. It has not been used since, and was unknown to Dohrn.

NANNOPYGIA.

1863. Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 60: established for a new species, *Gerstaeckeri* (from Ceylon).

NEOLOBOPHORA.

1875. Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xvii, 281: established upon a species called *bogotensis* (from Bogota). Another has since been added from Mexico.

OPISTHOCOSMIA.

1865. Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 76: founded upon the following species: (I) *maculifera* (from Venezuela), *spinax* Dohrn, *luctuosus* Stål, *variegata* (from Venezuela); (II) *devians* (from Brazil), *centurio* (from Luzon), *armata* (from Sumatra), *forcipata* de Haan, *longipes* de Haan, *insignis* de Haan, *vigilans* Stål, *tenella* de Haan, and *ceylonica* Motsch. The first section is considered the equivalent of Stål's genus *Ancistrogaster*, which is thus sunk beneath a new name.

If the group as given by Dohrn is homogeneous, the name *Ancistrogaster* should be preserved for it; otherwise (and we believe this to be the case) *Ancistrogaster* (q. v.) should be retained for the species of the first section, and *Opisthocosmia* for those of the second. *O. devians*, however, would appear to belong rather to *Ancistrogaster*, and this would leave the Old World species alone to *Opisthocosmia*, of which *O. centurio* may be taken as the type.

PLATYLABIA.*

1867. Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii; 347: founded upon the following species described as new: *major* (from Celebes), *thoracica* (from Penang and Ceylon), *dimidiata* (from Luzon), and *Guineensis* (from Prince Island) — all from the tropics of the Old World.

The species are all unknown to me, and therefore no type will be designated. The generic name is too close to *Platylabus* (Wesmael, Hym., 1845) to stand, and may be supplanted by *Labidophora* (*λαβίδης, φέρω*).

PSALIDOPHORA.*

1839. Serv., Orth., 29: proposed by Serville to supplant his earlier name *Spongiphora*; the species enumerated are *Lherminieri* (from Guadaloupe), *croceipennis* Serv. and *brunneipennis* (from N. America).

The type of *Spongiphora* was *croceipennis*, and Serville proposes to change the name because (vid. Orth., p. 17) many entomologists had observed to him that the pad was extremely small, and could often not be seen in dried specimens. Since, however, it exists, the first name, involving no inaccuracy, should be retained. The other species added to the group in 1839, are strictly congeneric with the original species, and hence the name must be dropped. See *Sphongophora*.

PSALIS.

1831. Serv., Ann. Sci. Nat., xxii, 34: founded upon *americana* Pal.-Beauv., and *riparia* (*morbida*) from an unknown locality. As Serville afterwards (Orth., 20-21) points out, the generic description of the abdomen is taken from individuals which had been broken and repaired by gluing the abdomen on again *belly upward!* Many of the peculiarities of the genus are taken from features dependant upon this accident. Serville consequently believes that the name should be suppressed, and places the two species in *Forficesila*, between which genus and *Psalis* he had, in 1831, interposed two genera.

1838. Burm., Handb. d. Ent., II, 753: uses it doubtfully for one of the sections into which he divides the single genus, *Forficula*, accepted by him, and places in it *americana* (*procera*) and *gagatina*; *riparia* (*gigantea*) is placed under the section *Forficesila*. Both on this account and because when the generic name *Psalis* was proposed, *riparia* was the type of *Labidura* (Syn. *Forficesila*), *Psalis*, if used at all, must take *americana* as its type. Dohrn places both species in the genus *Labidura*, and indeed at no great distance from each other. But they present so many points of structural dissimilarity that they should be generically separated.

Psalis, as represented by its type *americana*, has the following characters to contrast with those of *Labidura*. The short head, as pointed out by Serville, is more convex above; the antennæ are composed of fewer joints; the basal joint of the antennæ is longer and slenderer, and increases more gradually in size toward the apex; the pronotum is nearly as wide as the head; the prosternum broadens greatly and regularly in front of the legs; the legs are scarcely so slender nor so compressed; especially the fore femora are stouter; the abdomen of the female does not taper at the extremity, the last dorsal segment being quadrate, nearly as long as broad, and scarcely narrower behind than in front; while in *Labidura* it is transverse, nearly twice as broad in front as long, but scarcely broader behind than its length; besides, the penultimate ventral segment of *Psalis* ♀ leaves the sides of the last segment largely exposed; and the last segment itself is parted widely in the middle, while that of *Labidura* is entire. The forceps of the ♀ are much stouter in *Psalis* than in *Labidura*. Since writing the above, I find that Burmeister (Germ. Zeitschrift Ent., II, 82) has already remarked that if genera are to be separated *modo Servilleano*, *americana* and *riparia* (*gigantea*) must be placed apart.

The species of *Psalis* occur in the tropics of both worlds.

PYGIDICRANA.

1831. Serv., Ann. Sci. Nat., XXII, 30: proposes this name for the single species *v-nigrum* (from Brazil) which thereby becomes the type.

It has since been used by Serville, Burmeister, Stål [*Pydicrana*] and Dohrn in the same sense, each adding other species. Agassiz (Nom. Zool.) proposes *Pygodicrana* as a more correct form of the word (*πυγή, δίκρανον*). Burmeister (Germar Zeitschr. f. Ent., II, 79) suggests that *Dicranopygia* would have been better. The genus is moderately rich in species, most of which are found in the tropics of the Old World, including Australia; but two or three species are found in northern S. America.

PYRAGRA.

1831. Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., XXII, 34: founds this genus upon the single species *fuscata* (from Cayenne), which is therefore the type. It is again employed by the author in his later work

(1839) for the same species, but does not seem to have been used since. Dohrn refers to neither genus nor species.

SPARATTA.

1839. Serv., Orth., 51: the genus is founded on *pelvimetra* (from Brazil). Other species have been added by Stål and Dohrn, all from tropical S. America.

SPONGOPHORA.

1831. Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., xxii, 31 [Spongiphora]: proposes the name for *croceipennis* from Brazil.
1839. Serv., Orth., 29: supplants the name by that of *Psalidophora*, but, as we have remarked under that caption, for insufficient reasons. Guerin (Iconogr. Règne Anim., Ins. 326) referring to the very page where Serville explains his change, remarks that Serville altered the name because all Forficulariæ bore a pad between the claws! See *Psalidophora*.
1846. Agassiz, Nom. Zool., 349: proposes the more correct spelling *Spongophora*, adopted by me in 1862.

This group, under the name *Psalidophora*, has been used by nearly every author that has treated of the Forficularians and in the same sense. All the known species, with a single exception, come from the temperate and tropical parts of America; *S. quadrimaculata* from temperate S. Africa. I can find no points of generic distinction between a fragmentary specimen of this species and the common *S. brunneipennis* of the U. States.

TAGALINA.

1863. Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 44: proposes this name for two species, *Semperi* (from Luzon) and *grandiventris* Blanch.

Grandiventris, as the older species, may be taken as the type. The genus is confined to the Australasian islands. The name is unfortunately chosen from its close resemblance to Tagalis (Stål, Hem., 1860.)

THERMASTRIS.

1863. Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 61: proposed for *brasiliensis* Gray and *Saussurei* Dohrn, both formerly placed under *Pygidicrana*; two other species have since been added by myself. *Bra-*

siliensis may be chosen as the type. All the species are from the tropics of America.

TYPHLOLABIA.

This name (τυφλόζ, λαβίς) is proposed for the remarkable form described by Philippi from Chili under the name of *Forficula*? larva. According to Philippi the head is as broad as long, tapering anteriorly, the angles rounded; it is altogether *eyeless*; the antennæ are *approximate* at the base, as long as the head and thorax, *30-40 jointed*, the first joint short, thick, cylindrical; the *second of equal length*, obconical, the third to the twelfth short cylindrical, the rest moniliform. Prothorax much narrower than the head, and hardly half so long; mesothorax a little broader, but narrower than the head, quadrate with rounded angles; the metathorax similar, but slightly larger. Neither tegmina nor wings are present. The legs are very short, the femora scarcely longer than the coxæ and trochanters together, the tibiæ of similar length, compressed; tarsi *one-jointed*, somewhat shorter than the tibiæ. Abdomen long and slender, the joints of about equal length, broadening up to the sixth, previous to which they are *longer than broad*; the forceps resemble those of *Anisolabis*, which it seems most to resemble; it is, however, exceedingly peculiar in many points of its structure, and especially in the particulars I have italicized above, in which it resembles no known *Forficularians*.

AN ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE OF DESCRIBED FORFICULARIÆ; WITH OCCASIONAL BRIEF NOTES.

Ancistrogaster arthritica.

Ancistrogaster arthritica Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XVIII, 253 (1876).
Brazil.

Ancistrogaster devians.

Opisthocosmia devians Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXVI, 79 (1865).
Brazil.

Ancistrogaster gulosa.

Ancistrogaster gulosa Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XVIII, 263-64 (1876).
Mexico.

Ancistrogaster luctuosa.

Ancistrogaster luctuosus Stål, Ofv. K. Vet. Acad. Forh., XII, 349 (1855); *Ib.*, Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 306, pl. 5, fig. 1 (1858).

Opisthocosmia luctuosa Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXVI, 78 (1865).

Brazil.

Ancistrogaster maculifera.

Opisthocosmia maculifera Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXVI, 77 (1865).

Forficula Petropolis Wood, Ins. Abroad, 279, fig. 138 (1874).

Venezuela.

Ancistrogaster spinax.

Ancistrogaster spinax Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXIII, 229-30, Pl. I, fig. 1, 1b (1862).

Opisthocosmia spinax Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXVI, 78 (1865).

Mexico.

Ancistrogaster variegata.

Opisthocosmia variegata Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXVI, 78 (1865).

Forficula appendiculata Charp., MS. [cf. Gerst., Bericht. Ent., 1855, 90-91].

Venezuela.

Anechura bipunctata.

Forficula bipunctata Fabr., Spec. Ins., I, 340 (1781); *Ib.*, Mant. Ins., I, 224 (1787); *Ib.*, Ent. Syst., II, 2 (1793); Gmel., Linn. Syst. Nat., I, iv, 2039 (1788); Vill., Linn. Ent., I, 427; IV, 373 (1789); Oliv., Encycl. méth., VI, ii, 467 (1792); Panz., Deutschl. Ins., H. 87, 10, fig. 10 (1802?); Burm., Handb. Ent., II, 754 (1838); Kitt., Bull. Soc. imp. nat. Mosc., XXII, 441-2, pl. 7, figs. 5-6 (1849).

Forficula biguttata Fabr., Ent. Syst., II, 2 (1793); Latr., Hist. nat. Crust. Ins., XII, 91 (1804); *Ib.*, Gen. Crust. Ins., III, 82 (1807); *Ib.*, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XII, 8, pl. D', figs. 17, 17 (1817); Charp., Horæ Ent., 68 (1825); Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., XXII, 32 (1831); *Ib.*, Rev. méth. Orth., 5-6 (1831); *Ib.*, Orth., 43 (1839); Génér., Monog. Forf., 12 (1832); Fisch. Wald., Ent. Russ., IV, 40-41, pl. 1, fig. 1 (1848); Kitt., Bull. Soc. imp. nat. Mosc., XXII, 439-40, pl. 7, figs. 3-4 (1849); Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 72-3, pl. 6, figs. 9, 9a-b (1853); Friv., Orth. Hung., 47-8 (1867).

Chelidura anthracina Kolen., Melet., v, 73, pl. 17, fig. 5 (1846).

Forficula anthracina Fieb., Lotos, III, 256 (1853); *Ib.*, Syn. Eur. Orth., 73 (1853).

Forficula Fabricii, Fieb., Lotos, III, 253-4 (1853); *Ib.*, Syn. Eur. Orth., 70-1 (1853).

Europe.

Anisolabis angulifera.

Brachylabis angulifera Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 294 (1864).
Guinea.

Anisolabis annulicornis.

Forficula annulicornis Blanch., Gay, Hist. fis. Chile, Zool., vi, 10-11 (1853); Phil., Zeitsch. ges. Naturw., xxi, 217 (1863).

Forcinella annulicornis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 290-1.

Chili.

Blanchard says this species has rudimentary tegmina. Dohrn says it has not. Philippi says that one Chilian species is winged and he mentions this species, making some objections to Blanchard's description, but none to the statement that it has tegmina.

Anisolabis annulipes.

Forficesila annulipes Luc., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., Bull., 84-5 (1847).

Forcinella annulipes Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 290 (1864).

Forficula (Labiadura) annulipes Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 69-70, pl. 6, fig. 6a-c (1853).
S. Europe; Madeira.

Anisolabis Antoni.

Forcinella Antoni Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 289-90 (1864).

Venezuela.

Anisolabis azteca.

Forcinella azteca Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiii, 226-7 (1862);
Ib., ib., xxv, 291 (1864).
Mexico.

Anisolabis Blanchardi.

Forficula Blanchardi Le Guill., Rev. Zool., 1841, 292 (1841.)

Oceanica.

Anisolabis Brunneri.

Forcinella Brunneri Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 291 (1864).

Australia.

Anisolabis chilensis.

Forficula chilensis Blanch., Gay, Hist. fis. Chile., Zool. vi, 10, pl. Orth. 1, fig. 1 (1851).

Brachylabis chilensis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 295-6 (1864).

Forficula testaceicornis Blanch., Gay, Hist. fis. Chile, Zool., vi, 11-12 (1851).
Chili.

Anisolabis colossea.

Forcinella colossea Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 286-7 (1864).

A specimen in my collection from N. Caledonia (H. Dohrn) has no middle joint to the tarsi of one of the hind legs, though present on its mate.
Australia and neighboring islands.

Anisolabis geniculata.

Chelidura geniculata Montr., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon [n. s.] XI, 222-23 (1864). Woodlark Isl.

This species is more closely allied to *Anisolabis* than to *Chelidura*, but apparently should be placed in a distinct genus.

Anisolabis hottentotta.

Forcinella hottentotta Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii, 344-5 (1867). Caffraria.

Anisolabis janeirensis.

Forcinella janeirensis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 285-6 (1864). Brazil.

I have not seen this species, but judging from the description, it may belong to *Carcinophora*.

Anisolabis laeta.

Brachylabis laeta Gerst., Arch. f. Naturg., xxxv, i, 221 (1869); Ib., Glied-Fauna Sans., 49, pl. 3, fig. 8 (1873). Zanzibar.

Anisolabis lativentris.

Forficula lativentris Phil., Zeitschr. ges. Naturwiss., xxi, 217-18 (1863). Chili.

Anisolabis littorea.

Forficula littorea White, Zool. Erebus and Terror, Insects, 24, pl. 6, figs. 4-5 (1846).

Forcinella littorea Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 287-88. N. Zealand.

Anisolabis major.

Forficula (Forficesila) major Brullé, Webb, Hist. nat. Canaries, II, ii, Ent. 74-75 (1835-42). Canary Isl.

Is it distinct from *A. maxima*?

Anisolabis marginalis.

Forcinella marginalis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 288-9 (1864). Japan.

Anisolabis maritima.

Forficula maritima Bon., MS.; Géné, Monogr. Forf., 9-10 (1832); Ramb., Faun. Ent. Andal., II, 8-9 (1833).

Forficesila maritima Serv., Orth., 27-8 (1839); Luc., Expl. Alg., III, 5 (1846).

Forficula (Forficesila) maritima De Haan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt., Orth., 240 (1842).

Anisolabis maritima Fieb., Lotos, III, 257 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 74 (1853).

Forficula (Labidura) maritima Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 68, pl. 6, figs 4, 4a-d (1853).

Forcinella maritima Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiii, 226 (1862).

Brachylabis maritima Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 293-4 (1864).

Forficula albipes Mus. Berol. [nec Fabr.?] teste Fieber, Lotos, III.

? *Hodotermes japonicus* Hag., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xi, 399-400, fig.; XII, 139 (1868).

——— Savign., Descr. de l'Egypte, Planches Orth., pl. 1, fig. 6¹ (1809-13).

Europe; and thence nearly the whole world.

Dohrn says he has seen no great amount of variation in this species, although now so widely spread; I have, however, two males from S. Carolina in which the forceps entirely resemble those of the females, instead of being strongly bent inward in the middle and noticeably asymmetrical; in some specimens, too, the 13th or 14th antennal joints are bicolored, while in others they are similar to the rest; in some specimens again the posterior edge of the terminal dorsal segment of the abdomen is perfectly smooth, while in others it is puckered, as it were, being marked with short sinuous longitudinal striations; in one specimen from Nicaragua it is almost rugose.

Anisolabis mauritanica.

Forficesila mauritanica Luc., Expl. Alg., III, 4-5, pl. 1, figs. 1, 1a-d (1846).

Brachylabis mauritanica Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 292 (1864).

Mauritania.

Anisolabis maxima.

Forficula (Forficesila) maxima Brullé, Webb, Hist. Nat. Canaries, II, ii. Ent. 74 (1835-42).

Forcinella maxima Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 288 (1864).

Canary Isl.

Anisolabis moesta.

Forficula moesta Géné, MS.

Forficesila moesta Serv., Orth., 28 (1839).

Anisolabis moesta Fieb., Lotos, III, 257 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 74 (1853).

Forficula (Labidura) moesta Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 68-9, pl. 6, figs. 5, 5a-d (1853).

Forficula hispanica Herr.-Sch., Nom. Ent., Orth., 29-30 (1840).

S. Europe.

Anisolabis pacifica.

Forficula pacifica Erichs., Arch. f. Naturg., VIII, i, 247 (1842).

Van Dieman's Land.

Anisolabis pectoralis.

Forficula pectoralis Eschsch., Entom., 82-3 (1822); Ib., Œuvr. Ent., I, 85-6 (1835).

Kamtschatka.

Anisolabis spectabilis.

Forficula spectabilis Phil., Zeitschr. ges. Naturw., XXI, 218-19 (1863).

Chili.

Anisolabis Ståli.

Forcinella Ståli Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXV, 286 (1864).

Java.

Anisolabis taurica.

Forficula taurica Motsch., MS.

Forficesila taurica Fisch. de W., Ent. Russ., IV, 47 (1846).

Chelidura ? taurica Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 70 (1853).

Tauria.

Belongs next *A. moesta* unless it is a pupa.

Anisolabis varicornis.

Forficula (Brachylabis) varicornis Smith, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., [4] XVII, 450-51 (1876).

Kerguelen Island.

Apachys chartacea.

Forficula (Apachya) chartacea de Haan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt., Zool., 239, pl. XXIII, fig. 7 (1842).

Apachya chartacea Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXIV, 43-4 (1863).

Malay Archipelago.

Apachys depressa.

Forficula depressa Pal.-Beauv., Ins. Afr. Amér., II, 36-7, Pl. I, fig. 5, 5a (1805).

Apachyus depressus Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., XXII, 35 (1831); Ib., Rev. méth. Orth., 9 (1831).

Apachya depressa Serv., Orth., 55 (1839); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXIV, 43 (1863).

W. Africa.

Apachys Murrayi.

Apachya Murrayi Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXIV, 44 (1863).

W. Africa.

Carcinophora robusta.

Chelidura robusta Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XII, 344 (1869); Ib., Ent. Notes, II, 29 (1869).

Peru.

Chelidura acanthopygia.

Forficula acanthopygia Génér., Monogr. Forf., 13-14 (1832); Fieb., Lotos, III, 256 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 73 (1853).

Forficula (Chelidura) acanthopygia Fisch. Fr., Orth., Eur., 83-4, pl. 6, figs. 20-20a-d (1853).

Chelidura acanthopygia Friv., Orth. Hung., 50-51 (1867); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii, 342-43 (1847).

Forficula xanthopygia Schmidt, Verz. Krain Orth.,¹ 78 (186-).

Forficula aptera Schmidt (nec Muehlf.), Verz. Krain Orth., 78 (186-).

——— Savign., Descr. Egypte, Orth., pl. 1; figs. 71-1' (18-). Europe.

Chelidura analis.

Forficula analis Ramb., Faun. Ent. Andal., II, 10-11 (1838); Fieb., Lotos, III, 255 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 72 (1854).

Forficula (Apterygida) analis Fisch., Orth. Eur., 79 (1853).

Europe.

Chelidura aptera.

Forficula aptera Muehlf. MS.; Charp., Horæ Ent. 69 (1825); Aud.-Brullé, Hist. nat. Ins., IX, 29, pl. 1, fig. 2 (1835).

Chelidura aptera Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., xxii, 36 (1831); Ib., Rev. méth. Orth., 9 (1831); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii, 342 (1867)

Forficula (Chelidoura) aptera Serv., Orth., 47-8 (1839).

Forficula (Chelidura) simplex Lafr. MS.; Germ. Faun. Ins. Eur., xi, pl. 17, figs. a-c (1824-37); Burm., Handb. Ent., II, 755 (1838); Serv., Orth., 48-9 (1839); Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 82-3, pl. 6, figs. 19, 19a-b (1853).

Forficula simplex Fieb., Lotos, III, 256 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 73 (1854).

Forficula (Chelidura) dilatata Lafr., MS.; Burm., Handb. Ent., II, 755 (1838); Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 80-1, pl. 6, figs. 16, 16a-e (1853).

Forficula dilatata Fieb., Lotos, III, 256 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth. 73 (1854).

Forficula alpina Génè, Monogr. Forf., 15 (1832); Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 81-2 (1853); Fieb., Lotos, III, 256 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 73 (1854).

Forficula montana Génè, Monogr. Forf., 14-15 (1832).

Forficula pyrenaica Génè, Monogr. Forf., 15-16 (1832); [*pyrenaica*] Herr. Schaeff., Nom. Ent. Orth., 30-1 (1840). Europe.

Chelidura Dufouri.

Forficula (Chelidoura) Dufouri Serv., Orth., 49-50, pl. 1, fig. 5, 5a (1839).

¹ The reference is to an extract from some work, with original pagination.

Forficula (Chelidura) Dufouri Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 81, pl. 6, figs. 17, 17a-c (1853).

Chelidura Dufouri Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii, 342 (1867).

Labidura vittigera Motsch., MS.

Chelidura vittigera Fisch. de W., Ent. Russ., iv, 48-49 (1846).

Europe.

Chelidura edentula.

Forficula edentula Woll., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., [3] i, 20 (1858).

Madeira.

Chelidura paupercula.

Forficula paupercula Gén , Monogr. Forf., 14 (1832); Fieb., Lotos, III, 257 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 73 (1854).

Forficula (Chelidura) paupercula Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 83 (1853).

Chelidura paupercula Dohrn., Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii, 342 (1847).

Europe.

Chelidura setulosa.

Forficula setulosa Fieb., Lotos, III, 256-57 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 73 (1854).

Europe.

Chelidura sinuata.

Forficula sinuata Lafresn., MS.; Germ., Faun. Ins. Eur. xi, pl. 16, figs. a-b (1824-37); Burm., Handb. Ent., II, 755-56 (1838); Serv., Orth., 49 (1839); Fieb., Lotos, III, 256 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 72-73 (1854).

Chelidura sinuata Fisch. de W., Ent. Russ., iv, 48 (1846).

Forficula (Chelidura) sinuata Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 82, pl. 6, figs. 18, 18a (1853).

Forficula sinuata var. *macrolabia* Fieb., Lotos, III, 256 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 72 (1854).

Forficula sinuata var. *cyclolabia* Fieb., Lotos, III, 256 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 73 (1854).

Europe.

Chelidura thoracica.

Chelidura thoracica Fisch. de W., Ent. Russ., iv, 50 (1846).

Forficula (Chelidura) thoracica Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 84 (1853).

Europe (?)

This species, said by Fischer to be found in Finland (!) cannot possibly be referred to *Forficula auricularia* or *Labia minor*, the only species known from Finland.

Chelisoches albomarginatus.

Forficula (Psalidophora) albomarginata de Haan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt., Orth., 241 (1842).

Lobophora albomarginata Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 75 (1865).

Sumatra.

Chelisoches australicus.*Forficesila australica* Le Guill., Rev. Zool., 1841, 292 (1841).*Forficula australica* Blanch., Voy. Pole Sud., Zool. iv, 351, Orth., pl, 1, fig. 3 (1853).*Lobophora australica* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 72-3 (1865).
New Holland.**Chelisoches comprimens.***Chelisoches comprimens* Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 252-53 (1876).
Africa.**Chelisoches fuscipennis.***Forficula (Psalidophora) fuscipennis* de Haan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt., Orth., 241 (1842).*Lobophora fuscipennis* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 75 (1865).
Sumatra.**Chelisoches laetior.***Lobophora laetior* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 73 (1865).

Batchian.

Chelisoches Ludekingi.*Lobophora Ludekingi* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 73-4 (1865).
Sumatra.**Chelisoches melanocephalus.***Lobophora melanocephala* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 75-6 (1865).
India.**Chelisoches modestus.***Forficula modesta* Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 302 (1858).*Lobophora modesta* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 74 (1865).

China.

Chelisoches morio.*Forficula morio* Fabr., Syst. Ent., 270 (1775); *Ib.*, Spec. Ins., i, 341 (1781); *Ib.*, Mant. Ins., i, 225 (1787); *Ib.*, Ent. Syst., ii, 5 (1793); Goeze, Ent. Beytr., i, 736 (1777); Gmel., Linn. Syst. Nat., i, iv, 2040 (1788); Oliv., Encycl. méth., vi, ii, 468 (1792); Burm., Handb. Ent., ii, 752 (1838).*Lobophora morio* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 71-2 (1865).*Forficula (Psalidophora) rufitarsis* de Haan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt. Orth., 241 (1842).*Lobophora rufitarsis* Serv., Orth., 33 (1839).*Lobophora nigronitens* Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool., Ins., 305 (1858).*Lobophora tartarea* Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool., Ins., 305 (1858).*Lobophora cincticornis* Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool., Ins., 305 (1858).

Islands of Pacific and Indian Oceans and neighboring main.

Chelisoches simulans.*Forficula simulans* Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool., Ins., 302 (1858).*Lobophora simulans* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 74 (1865).

Malay Archipelago.

Chelisoches superbus.*Lobophora superba* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 71, (1865).

Malay Archipelago.

Chelisoches tasmanicus.*Forficula tasmanica* Blanch., Voyage Pole Sud, Zool., iv, 350-51; Orth., pl. 1, fig. 2 (1853).

Tasmania.

Condylopalama agilis.*Condylopalama agilis* Sund., Forh. Skand. Naturf., iv, 255 (1847).

Brazil.

Cylindrogaster gracilis.*Cylindrogaster gracilis* Stål, Ofv. k. Vet. Akad., Forh., xii, 350 (1855); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 58-9 (1863).*Diplatys gracilis* Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool., Ins., 306 (1858).

Brazil.

Cylindrogaster nigra.*Cylindrogaster nigra* Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 251-52 (1876).

Brazil.

Cylindrogaster Sahlbergi.*Cylindrogaster Sahlbergi* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 59 (1863).

Brazil.

Cylindrogaster thoracica.*Cylindrogaster thoracicus* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 59 (1863).

Brazil.

Diplatys macrocephala.*Forficula macrocephala* Pal.-Beauv., Ins. Afr. Amér., ii, 36, pl. Orth. 1, fig. 3 (1805).*Diplatys macrocephala* Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., xxii, 33 (1831); Ib., Rev. méth. Orth., 7 (1831); Ib., Orth., 51 (1839).

W. Africa.

Echinosoma afrum.*Forficula afra* Pal.-Beauv., Ins. Afr. Amér., ii, 35, pl. Orth. 1, fig. 1 (1805).*Echinosoma afrum* Serv., Orth., 34-5 (1839); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 63-4 (1863).

W. Africa.

Echinosoma horridum.*Echinosoma horridum* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 66 (1863).

Java.

Echinosoma parvulum.*Echinosoma parvulum* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 66 (1863).

Ceylon.

Echinosoma sumatranum.

Forficula (Echinosoma) sumatrana de Haan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt., Orth., 241 (1842).

Echinosoma sumatranum Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 65 (1863).
E. Indies.

Echinosoma Wallbergi.

Echinosoma Wallbergi Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 64-5 (1863).
Caffraria.

Echinosoma Westermanni.

Echinosoma Westermanni Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 65-6 (1863).
E. Indies.

Echinosoma Yorkense.

Echinosoma Yorkense Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxx, 234 (1869).
N. Australia.

Forficula aculeata.

Forficula aculeata Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 262-63 (1876). Northern United States, east of the Mississippi.

Forficula africana.

Forficula africana Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 86-7 (1865).
Africa.

Forficula albipennis.

Forficula albipennis Muehlf. MS.; Charp., Hor. Ent., 68 (1825); Burm., Handb. Ent., II, 755 (1838); Friv., Orth. Hung., 49-50 (1867); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 99 (1865).

Chelidura albipennis Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent., Mand., VI, 7, pl. 28, fig. 5 (1835).

Forficula (Apterygida) albipennis Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 77-8, pl. 6, figs. 14, 14 a-b (1853).

Forficula media Hagenb. [nec Marsh.], Symb. Faun. Ins. Helv., 16, figs. 7-8.

Forficula pedestris Bon. MS.; Géné, Monogr. Forf., 13 (1832); Serv., Orth., 45 (1839); Fieb., Lotos, III, 255 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 72 (1854).

Labidura curta Motsch. MS.

Chelidura curta Fisch. de W., Ent. Russ., IV, 49 (1846).

Forficula Freyi Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xx, 106 (1859); Meyer-Dür, Neue Denkschr. allg. Schweiz. Gesellsch., xvii, 28 (1860).

Europe.

Forficula albipes.

Forficula albipes Fabr., Mant. Ins., I, 224 (1787); Ib., Ent. Syst., II, 3 (1793); Gmel., Linn. Syst. Nat., I, iv, 2039 (1788); Oliv., Encyl. méth., VI, 467 (1792).
W. Indies.

This species appears to be nearly allied to *F. bimaculata* Pal-Beauv., if it be not identical with it.

Forficula ancyllura.

Forficula ancyllura Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 91-2 (1865).

Phillippines.

Forficula arachidis.

Forficula arachidis Yers., Ann. Soc. Ent. France [3], viii, 509-11, pl. 10, figs. 33-5 (1860).

S. Europe.

Forficula auricularia.

Forficula auricularia Linn., Syst. Nat., ed. x, i, 423 (1758); Fabr., Syst. Ent., 269 (1775); Ib., Spec. Ins., i, 340 (1781); Ib., Mant. Ins., i, 224 (1787); Ib., Ent. Syst., ii, 1 (1793); Goeze, Ent. Beytr., i, 734 (1777); Herbst., Fuessl. Arch. Ins., vii-viii, 183 (1786); Gmel., Linn. Syst. Nat., i, iv, 2038-39 (1788); Vill., Linn. Ent., i, 425-26 (1789); Oliv., Encyl. méth., vi, ii, 466, pl. 246, fig. Forf., 1a-c (1792); Rossi, Fauna Etrusca, i, 316 (1795); Schrank, Faun. Boica, i, ii, 720 (1798); Marsh., Col. Brit., ii, 529, pl. 30 (1802); Ib., Ent. Brit., i, 529 (1802); Panz., Deutschl. Ins., pl. 87, 8, fig. 8 (1802?); Latr., Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins., xii, 190 (1804); Ib., Gen. Crust. Ins., iii, 32 (1807); Ib., Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., xii, 8 (1817); Leach, Edinb. Encycl., Amer. ed., viii, 707 (1816); Ib., Zool. Misc., iii, 99 (1817); Ib., Sam. Comp., 216 (1819); Zett., Orth. Suec., 36-8 (1821); Ib., Faun. Ins. Lapp., 443-44 (1828); Ib., Ins. Lapp. descr., 246 (1838); Charp., Horae Ent., 67 (1825); Dufour, Ann. Sc. Nat., xiii, 346-47, pl. 19, figs. 4-8 (1828); Phil., Orth. Berol., 56 (1830); Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., xxii, 32 (1831); Ib., Rev. méth. Orth., 5 (1831); Ib., Orth., 36-8 (1839); Génér., Monogr. Forf., 10-12 (1832); Stevens, Ill. Brit. Ent., Mand., vi, 4-5, pl. 28, fig. 1 (1835); Aud.-Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins., ix, 29-30, pl. 1, figs. 3, 3a (1835); Curt., Brit. Ent., pl. 560, No. 1, lower figures (1835-40); Ramb., Faun. Ent. Andal., ii, 6 (1838); Burm., Handb. Ent., ii, 753 (1838); Guer., Iconogr. Règne An., 326, pl. 52, fig. 2 (1840-44); Fisch. Wald., Ent. Russ., iv, 38-40 (1846); Luc., Expl. Alg., iii, 6 (1846); Boreck, Skand. Rätv., Ins. Nat. Hist., 6-11, pl. 1, fig. 1 (1848); Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 74-5, pl. 6, figs. 11, 11 a-t (1853); Fieb., Lotos, iii, 254-55 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 71-2 (1854); His., Finl. Orth., 9-10 (1861); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 98-9 (1865); Friv., Orth. Hung., 48-9 (1867).

Forficula auricularia var. *cyclolabia* Fieb., Lotos, iii, 254 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 71 (1854).

Forficula cyclolabia Schmidt, Verz. Krain Orth., 77 (186-).

Forficula auricularia var. *macrolabia* Fieb., Lotos, III, 254 (1853);
Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 71 (1854).

Forficula macrolabia Schmidt, Verz. Krain Orth., 78 (186-).

Forficula major De Geer, Mém., III, 545-52, pl. 25, figs. 16-25
(1773); Ib., Ed. Goeze, III, 353-57, pl. xxv, figs. 16-25 (1780);
Retz., Gen. Sp. Ins., 101 (1783).

Forficula parallela Fabr. Syst. Ent., 270 (1775); Ib., Spec. Ins., I,
341 (1781); Ib., Mant. Ins., I, 225 (1787); Ib., Ent. Syst., II, 4-5
(1793); Goeze, Ent. Beytr., I, 736 (1777); Gmel., Linn. Syst. Nat.,
I, iv, 2039 (1788); Oliv. Encycl. méth., VI, ii, 468 (1792).

Forficula media Marsh., Col. Brit., 530 (1802); Ib., Ent. Brit., I,
530 (1802); Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent., Mand., VI, 5, pl. 28, fig. 2
(1835).

Forficula neglecta Marsh., Col. Brit., II, 529-30 (1802); Ib., Ent.
Brit., I, 529-30 (1802).

Forficula infumata Muehlf., MS.; Charp., Horae Ent., 70 (1825);
[strigata sic!] Schmidt.

Forficula borealis Leach, MS.; Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent., Mand., VI,
5-6, pl. 28, fig. 3 (1835); Curt., Brit. Ent., pl. 560, No. 2, upper fig-
ure (1835-40).

Forficula forcipata Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent., Mand., VI, 6, pl. 28, fig.
4 (1835); Curt., Brit. Ent., pl. 560, No. 3 (1835-40).

Forficula lurida Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 75-6, pl. 6, figs. 12 a-b
(1853).

——— Savign., Descr., de l'Egypte, Planches Orth., pl. 1,
figs. 4¹, 4², 5¹, 5², 5³, 5⁴ (1809-13).

Europe, Eastern United States.

Forficula bimaculata.

Forficula bimaculata Pal. Beauv., Ins. Afr. Amér., x, 165, pl.
Orth. 14, fig. 1 (1817); Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., xxii, 32 (1831); Ib.,
Rev. méth. Orth., 6 (1831); Ib., Orth., 39 (1839). St. Domingo.

Serville says "antennes de dix-sept articles, selon M. de Bauvois."
Bauvois himself says "dix articles aux antennes."

Forficula bolcensis.

Forficula bolcensis Mass., Stud. Pal., 15-16, pl. 1, figs. 5-7 (1856).

Italy [fossil].

Forficula brachynota.

Forficula brachynota de Haan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt.,
Orth., 243, pl. 23, fig. 10 (1842); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi,
94 (1865). E. Indies.

Forficula californica.

Forficula californica Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 85-6 (1865).
California.

Forficula capensis.

Forficula capensis Thunb., Act. Soc. Reg. Scient. Ups., ix, 52
(1827). Cape of Good Hope.

The generic position of this insect cannot even be conjectured until the species is recovered.

Forficula cingalensis.

Forficula cingalensis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 89 (1865).
Ceylon.

Forficula circulata.

Forficula circulata Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 95-6 (1865).
India.

Forficula decipiens.

Forficula decipiens Gén , Monogr. Forf., 13 (1832); Serv., Orth., 46 (1839); Fieb., Lotos, III, 255 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth, 72 (1854); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 99 (1865).

Forficula (Apterygida) decipiens Fisch. Fr., Orth., Eur., 76-7, pl. 6, figs. 13a-b (1853).

Forficula decipiens var. *cyclolabia* Fieb., Lotos, III, 255 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur., Orth., 72 (1854).

Forficula decipiens var. *macrolabia* Fieb., Lotos, III, 255 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur., Orth., 72 (1854).

Forficula pallidicornis Brull , Exp. Scient. Mor e, III, ii, 81 [pl. 29, fig. 2] (1832); Fieber, Lotos, III, 254 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 71 (1854).
Europe.

Forficula brevis Ramb., Faun. Ent. Andal., II, 9-10 (1838); Fieb., Lotos, III, 255 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 72 (1854).

Forficula Doumerci.

Forficula Doumerci Serv., Orth., 41 (1839). Cayenne.

Forficula elongata.

Forficula elongata Fabr., Ent. Syst., II, 4 (1793). W. Indies.

It is possible that this may be a Spongophora.

Forficula Erichsoni.

Forficula ruficeps Erichs. [nec Burm.], Archiv. f. Nat., VIII, ii, 246-47 (1842).

Apterygida Erichsoni Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiii, 231 (1862).
Tasmania.

Forficula erythrocephala.

Forficula erythrocephala Oliv. [nec Fabr.], *Encycl. méth.*, vi, 468 (1792).

? *Forficula natalensis* Stål, *Ofv. k. Vetensk. Akad. Förh.*, xii, 348 (1855). S. Africa.

Forficula exilis.

Forficula exilis Scudd., *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, xviii, 262 (1876). Texas.

Forficula fasciata.

Forficula fasciata Thunb., *Act. Soc. Reg. Scient. Ups.*, ix, 52 (1827). Cape of Good Hope.

The genus to which this species should be referred is indeterminate from the description.

Forficula Fedtschenkoi.

Forficula Fedtschenkoi Sauss., *Fedtsch. Turkestan*, 6, pl. 1, fig. 2 (1874). Sarafschan and Ferghana.

? Forficula flavipennis.

Forficula flavipennis Fabr., *Ent. Syst.*, ii, 5 (1793). Senegal.

Forficula flexuosa.

Forficula flexuosa Fabr. *Syst. Ent.*, 269 (1775); *Ib.*, *Spec. Ins.*, i, 341 (1781); *Ib.*, *Mant. Ins.*, i, 224 (1787); *Ib.*, *Ent. Syst.*, ii, 3 (1793); Goeze, *Beitr.*, i, 735 (1777); Gmel., *Linn. Syst. Nat.*, i, iv, 2039 (1788); Oliv., *Encycl. méth.*, vi, 468 (1792). Cayenne.

Perhaps this is *F. Percheroni* Guér.

Forficula gracilis.

Forficula gracilis Burm., *Handb. Ent.*, ii, 755 (1838). Brazil.

Forficula herculeana.

Forficula herculeana Fabr., *Ent. Syst. Suppl.*, 185 (1798).

St. Helena.

It is impossible to tell from the description to what genus this should be referred, but the species will doubtless be recovered. Perhaps it is an *Opisthoscosmia*.

Forficula hirsuta.

Forficula hirsuta Scudd., *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, xviii, 256-57 (1876). Brazil.

Forficula Huegeli.

Forficula Huegeli Dohrn, *Stett. Ent. Zeit.*, xxvi, 92-3 (1865).

Eastern India.

Forficula Jackeryensis.

Forficula Jackeryensis Pal.-Beauv., Ins. Afr. Amér., ii, 36, pl. Orth., 1, fig. 4 (1805); Serv., Orth., 42 (1839). W. Africa.

Forficula Jagori.

Forficula Jagori Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 94-5 (1865).
Luzon.

Forficula linearis.

Forficula linearis Eschsch., Entom., 81 (1822); Ib., Œuvr. Ent., I, 84 (1835). St. Catherina, Brazil.

Forficula lobophoroides.

Forficula lobophoroides Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 96 (1865).
Phillippines.

Forficula Lucasi.

Forficula Lucasi Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 98 (1865).
Syria, Egypt.

Forficula lugubris.

Forficula lugubris Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 230-31 (1862).
Mexico.

Dohrn does not mention this species in his Monograph.

Forficula luteipennis.

Forficula luteipennis Serv., Orth., 46 (1839) [cf. Burm., in Germ., Zeitschr. f. Ent., II, 81]; Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 87-8 (1865).
Forficula dichroa Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 301 (1858).

Brazil, Columbia.

Forficula luteipes.

Forficula luteipes Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 255 (1876). Brazil.

Forficula macropyga.

Forficula macropyga Westw., Royle's Himalaya, pl. 9, fig. 12 (teste Dohrn); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 93 (1865). N. India.

Forficula metallica.

Forficula metallica Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 90-1 (1865).
E. India.

Forficula minuta.

Forficula minuta Heer, Urw. d. Schweiz, 367 (1865) *ined.*
Œningen [fossil].

Forficula nigripennis.

Forfiscelia (sic!) *nigripennis* Motsch., Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Mosc., xxxvi, iii, 1-2 (1863).

Forficula nigripennis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 89-90 (1865).
Ceylon.

Forficula oceanica.

Forficesila oceanica Le Guill., Rev. Zool., 1841, 292 (1841).

Forficula oceanica Blanch., Voy. Pole Sud, Orth., pl. 1, fig. 4 (1853). Oceanica.

This belongs to a yet uncharacterized genus, and is not *morio* as suggested by Erichson.

Forficula Orsinii.

Forficula Orsinii Gén  MS.; Fieb., Lotos, III, 254 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 71 (1854); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XX, 107 (1859); Ib., ib., XXVI, 96 (1865).

Forficula (Apterygida) Orsinii Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 79-80 (1853). Europe.

Forficula parvicollis.

Forficula parvicollis St l, Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 304 (1858).

Brazil.

Forficula Percheroni.

Forficula Percheron Gu r., Gu r. Perch., Gen. Ins., VI, iv, pl. 7 (1835-8).

Forficula Percheroni Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXVI, 85 (1865).

Forficula elegans Klug MS., Burm., Handb. Ent., II, 753 (1838).

Sphongophora bipunctata Scudd., Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist., VII, 415 (1862).

Psalidophora bipunctata Dohrn., Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXV, 419-20 (1864). Brazil.

The figure given by Percheron differs from the type of my *bipunctata* only in having the hind border of the prothorax more rounded, and is very probably an error of the engraver.

The specimen in the Harris Collection (presumably from Massachusetts, but, if so, very probably imported) is marked in his manuscript catalogue, "May 20, 1827. From Z. Cook, Esq."

Forficula plagiata.

Forficula plagiata Fairm., Arch. Ent., II, 257, pl. 9, fig. 3 (1858).

W. Africa.

Judging from a transcript of the description and figure kindly made for me by Dr. LeConte, this seems to be a true *Forficula*.

Forficula primigenia.

Forficula primigenia Heer, Urw. d. Schweiz, 367, fig. 227 (1865).

 ningen [fossil].

Forficula pubescens.

Forficula pubescens G n  MS.; Serv. Orth., 46-7 (1839); Fieb.,

Lotos, III, 255 (1853); *Ib.*, Syn. Eur. Orth., 72 (1854); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 99 (1865).

Forficula (Apterygida) pubescens Fisch. Fr., Orth., Eur., 77, pl. 6, figs. 15a-f (1853). Europe.

Forficula pulchella.

Forficula pulchella Serv., Orth., 42 (1839). New York.

Forficula recta.

Forficula recta Heer, Urw. d. Schweiz, 367, fig. 226 (1865).

Öeningen [fossil].

Forficula ruficeps.

Forficula ruficeps Burm., Handb. Ent., II, 755 (1838); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 88 (1865).

Apterygida ruficeps Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiii, 231-2 (1862).

Mexico.

Forficula ruficollis.

Forficula ruficollis Fabr., Ent. Syst., Suppl., 185 (1798); Charp., Hor. Ent., 69 (1825); Burm. Handb. Ent., II, 754 (1838); Fieb., Lotos, III, 254 (1853); *Ib.*, Syn. Eur., Orth., 71 (1854); Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 73-4, pl. 6, figs. 10, 10a, a*, b (1853); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 97 (1865).

Forficula baetica Ramb., Faun. Ent. Andal., II, 6-7, pl. 1, figs. 6-8 (1838). Europe.

Forficula scabriuscula.

Forficula scabriuscula Serv., Orth., 38-9 (1839). S. America.

Forficula senegalensis.

Forficula senegalensis Lefebvr. MS.; Serv. Orth., 39-40 (1839).

Senegal.

Forficula serrata.

Forficula serrata Serv., Orth., 40 (1839); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 97-8 (1865). Africa.

Forficula smyrnensis.

Forficula smyrnensis Serv., Orth., 38 (1839); Fieb., Lotos, III, 254 (1853); *Ib.*, Syn. Eur. Orth., 71 (1854); Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 71-2, pl. 6, figs. 8, 8a (1853); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 96-97 (1865). Asia Minor.

Forficula speculigera.

Forficula speculigera Stål, Ofv. k. Vetensk. Akad. Förh., XII, 349 (1855). N. Grenada.

Forficula suturalis.

Forficula suturalis Serv. [nec Burm.] Orth., 40-1 (1839). Brazil.

Forficula taeniata.

Forficula taeniata Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiii, 230 (1862); *Ib.*, xxvi, 85 (1865). Southern U. S. to Brazil.

Specimens (♂, ♀) taken by Mr. B. P. Mann, at São Sebastião, Brazil, agree with specimens from Mexico, except in being of a lighter color, so that the vittæ of the tegmina are not so conspicuous; they are also slightly smaller.

Forficula tolteca.

Forficula tolteca Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 261 (1876). Mexico.

Forficula vara.

Forficula vara Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 260-61 (1876). Mexico.

Forficula variana.

Forficula variana Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 253-54 (1876). Liberia.

Forficula variicornis.

Forficula variicornis Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 255-56 (1876). Brazil.

Forficula vellicans.

Forficula vellicans Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 254-55 (1876). Brazil.

Forficula Wallacei.

Forficula Wallacei Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 88 (1865). N. Guinea.

Forficularia problematica.

Forficularia problematica Wey., Arch. Mus. Teyl., ii, 28, pl. 3, figs. 25, 26, 26a (1869); *Ib.*, Ins. Foss. Bav., 28, pl. 3, figs. 25, 26, 26a (1869). Solenhofen [fossil].

Labia amoena.

Forficula amoena Stål, Ofv. k. Vet. Akad. Förh., xii, 350 (1855); *Ib.*, Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 303-4 (1858).

Labia amoena Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 425-26 (1864). E. Indies.

Labia annulata.

Forficula annulata Fabr., Ent. Syst., ii, 4 (1793). W. Indies.

Labia arcuata.

Labia arcuata Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 257 (1876). Brazil.

Labia bilineata.

Labia bilineata Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xii, 345 (1869); *Ib.*, Ent. Notes, ii, 30 (1869). Peru.

Labia brunnea.

Labia brunnea Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 264 (1876). Cuba.

Labia Burgessi.

Labia Burgessi Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 266-67 (1876).

Forficula sp., Glov., Ill. N. Am. Ent. Orth., pl. vi, fig. 19 (1872). Florida.

Labia chalybea.

Labia chalybea Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 429 (1864). Venezuela.

Labia curvicauda.

Forfiscelia (sic!) *curvicauda* Motschl., Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Mosc., xxxvi, iii, 2-3, pl. 2, fig. 1 (1863).

Labia curvicauda Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 428-29 (1864). Ceylon.

Labia dilaticauda.

Forfiscelia (sic!) *dilaticauda* Motsch., Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Mosc., xxxvi, iii, 3-4 (1863). Ceylon.

Labia dorsalis.

Forficula dorsalis Burm., Handb. Ent., ii, 754 (1838). Columbia.

Labia Ghilianii.

Labia Ghilianii Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 424-25 (1864). S. America.

Labia gravidula.

Forficula (*Apterygida*) *gravidula* Gerst., Arch. f. Naturg., xxxv, i, 221 (1869); Ib., Glied.-Fauna Sans., 50 pl. 3, fig. 9 (1873).

Zanzibar.

Labia guttata.

Labia guttata Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 265-66 (1876). Texas.

Labia luzonica.

Labia luzonica Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 427 (1864). E. Indies.

Labia Maeklini.

Labia Maeklini Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 428 (1864). Brazil.

? Labia marginalis.

Forficula marginalis Thunb., Act. Soc. Reg. Scient. Ups., ix, 52 (1827).

? *Forficula ochropus* Stål, Ofv. K. Vetensk. Akad. Förh., xii, 348 (1855).

Labia ochropus Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii, 345 (1867). S. Africa.

Labia melancholica.

Labia melancholica Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 267-68 (1876). Texas.

Labia minor.

Forficula minor Linn., Syst. Nat. ed. x, i, 423 (1758); De Geer, Mém., iii, 553-54, pl. 25, figs. 26-7 (1773); Ib., ed. Goeze, iii, 358, pl. xxv, fig. 26-27 (1780); Fabr., Syst. Ent., 269 (1775); Ib., Spec. Ins., i, 340-41 (1781); Ib., Mant. Ins., i, 224 (1787); Ib., Ent. Syst., ii, 3 (1793); Goeze, Ent. Beytr., i, 735 (1777); Retz., Gen. Sp. Ins., 101 (1783); Herbst, Fuessl. Arch. Ins., vii-viii, 183 (1786); Gmel., Linn. Syst. Nat., i, iv, 2039 (1788); Vill., Linn. Ent. i, 426-27 (1789); Oliv., Encycl. méth., vi, ii, 467-68, pl. 246, fig. Forf. 2, 2² (1792); Rossi, Fauna Etrusca, i, 316-17 (1795); Schrank, Fauna Boica, i, ii, 720 (1798); Marsh, Col. Brit., ii, 530 (1802); Ib., Ent. Brit., i, 530 (1802); Panz., Deutschl. Ins., H. 87.9, fig. 9 (1802?); Latr., Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins., xii, 91 (1804); Ib., Gen. Crust. Ins., iii, 82 (1807); Ib., Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., xii, 8 (1817); Zett., Orth. Suec., 38-9 (1821); Charp., Horæ Ent., 70 (1825), Phil., Orth. Berol., 6-7 (1830); Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., xxii, 32 (1831); Ib., Rev. méth., Orth., 6 (1831); Ib., Orth., 44 (1839); Génér., Monogr. Forf., 12 (1832); Aud.-Br., Hist. Nat. Ins., ix., 30-31, pl. 1, fig. 4 (1835); Burm., Handb. Ent., ii, 754 (1838); Ramb., Faun. Ent. Andal., ii, 7-8 (1838); Fisch. Wald., Ent. Russ., iv, 42-4 (1846); Boreck, Skand. Rätv. Ins. Nat. Hist., 11-13 (1848); Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 70-71, pl. 6, figs. 7a-d (1853); His., Finl. Orth., 10 (1861).

Labia minor Leach, Edinb. Encycl. Am. Ed., viii, 707 (1816); Ib., Zool. Misc., iii, 99 (1817); Ib., Sam. Ent. Comp., 216-17, pl. 4, fig. 16 (1819); Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent., Mand., vi, 8 (1835); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 426 (1864); Glov., Ill. N. A. Ent. Orth., pl. x, fig. 3 (1872).

Copiscelis minor Fieb., Lotos, iii, 257-58 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 74-5 (1853).

Forficesila minor Friv., Orth. Hung., 46-7 (1867).

?*Forficula livida* Zschach, Mus. Lesk., 46 (1788); Gmel., Linn. Syst. Nat., i, iv, 2040 (1788).

Labia minuta Scudd., Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist., vii, 415-16 (1862); Ib., Hitchc. Geol. N. H., i, 380 (1874); Glov., Ill., N. Am. Ent., Orth., pl. i, figs. 10, 10 (1872); Prov., Nat. Can., viii, 18-9 (1876). Europe, N. America.

Labia mucronata.

Forficula mucronata Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 303 (1858).

Labia mucronata Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 423-24 (1864).

E. Indies.

Labia pallidicornis.

Forficula pallidicornis Brullé. pl. 29, fig. 2.

Among the MSS. on Orthoptera of the late Mr. G. R. Gray (now in my possession), is a figure of this insect with the brief reference given above, which I have been unable to extend. The insect hardly appears to differ from *L. minor*.

Labia pilicornis.

Forfiscelia (sic!) *pilicornis* Motschl., Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Mosc., xxxvi, iii, 2 (1863).

Labia pilicornis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 427 (1864).

Ceylon.

? Labia pygmæa.

Forficula pygmæa Fabr., Ent. Syst., II, 3 (1793).

Guinea.

Labia quadrilobata.

Labia quadrilobata Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii, 346 (1867).

Guinea.

Labia rotundata.

Labia rotundata Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 263-64 (1876).

Mexico.

Labia unidentata.

Forficula unidentata Pal.-Beauv., Ins. Afr. Amér., x, 165, pl. Orth. 14, fig. 3 (1817); Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., xxii, 32 (1831); Ib., Rev. méth. Orth., 6 (1831); Ib., Orth. 41-2 (1839).

St. Domingo.

Labia Wallacei.

Labia Wallacei Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 427-28 (1864).

N. Guinea.

Labidophora dimidiata.

Platylabia dimidiata Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii, 348 (1867).

Luzon.

Labidophora guineensis.

Platylabia guineensis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii, 348-49 (1867).

Guinea.

Labidophora major.

Platylabia major Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii, 347-48 (1867).

Celebes.

Labidophora thoracica.

Platylabia thoracica Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii, 348 (1867).
E. Indies.

? Labidura advena.

Labidura advena Mein., Nat. Tidsskr., [3] v, 279-80, pl. 12, figs. 5-8, 15 (1863).
Jamaica.

It is an apterous species, and appears to belong to a distinct group.

Labidura auditor.

Labidura auditor Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 252 (1876).
Formosa.

Labidura castanea.

Forficesila castanea Serv., Orth., 26 (1839).
Loc. ?

Labidura Dufourii.

Forficula Dufourii Desm., Faun. Franç. Orth., pl. 1, fig. 7 (1820).
Forficula pallipes Dufour (nec Fabr.), Ann. Gen. Sc. Phys., vi, 316-17, pl. 96, figs. 7, a-b (1820); Ramb., Faun. Ent. Andal., ii, 4-6 (1838).

Labidura pallipes Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 317 (1863).

Forficula lividipes Dufour, Ann. Sc. Nat., xiii, 340 (1828).

Forficesila meridionalis Serv., Orth., 26-7, (1839).

Forficula (Labidura) meridionalis Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 67-8, pl. 6, figs. 3, 3a-c (1853).

Forficula meridionalis Fieb., Lotos, iii, 255 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 72 (1854).
Europe.

Labidura femoralis.

Labidura femoralis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 321-22 (1863).
Ceylon.

Labidura icterica.

Forficesila icterica Serv., Orth., 25-6 (1839).
Ceylon.

Labidura indica.

Forficula (Pygidicrana) indica Hagenb. MS.; Burm., Handb. Ent., ii, 751 (1838).

Forficula (Forficesila) indica DeHaan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt., Orth., 240 (1842).

Forficula indica Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 300 (1858).

Labidura indica Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 320-21 (1863).

Forficula geniculata Stål, Ofv. k. Vet. Akad. Förh., xii, 349 (1855).
Java.

Labidura lithophila.

Labidura lithophila Scudd., Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., ii, 259-60.
Colorado [fossil].

Labidura marginella.

Forficula marginella Cost., Att. R. Accad. Sc. Napoli, iv, Zool., 50-1 pl., figs. 1, 2 (1839).

Forficula (Labidura) marginella Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 66-7, pl. 6, figs. 2, 2a (1853). Europe.

Labidura plebeja.

Labidura plebeja Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 284 (1863).

Java.

Labidura quadrispinosa.

Labidura quadrispinosa Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 311 (1863).

E. Indies.

Labidura riparia.

Forficula riparia Pall., Reis., II, Anh. 30 (1773); Ib., Voyages, Nouv. ed. VIII, 155-56 (1794); Goeze, Ent. Beytr., I, 735 (1777).

Forficesila riparia Fisch. Wald., Ent. Russ., IV, 46 (1846).

Labidura riparia Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 313-16 (1863).

Forficula pallipes Fabr., Syst. Ent., 270 (1775); Ib., Spec. Ins., I, 341 (1781); Ib., Mant. Ins., I, 225 (1787); Ib., Ent. Syst., II, 3 (1793); Goeze, Ent. Beytr., I, 736 (1777); Gmel., Linn. Syst. Nat., I, iv, 2040 (1788); Oliv., Encycl. méth., VI, ii, 468 (1792).

? *Forficula dentata* Fabr., Syst. Ent., 270 (1775); Ib., Sp. Ins., I, 341 (1781); Ib., Mant. Ins., I, 224 (1787); Ib., Ent. Syst., II, 3 (1793); Goeze, Ent. Beytr., I, 736 (1777); Gmel., Linn. Syst. Nat., I, iv, 2039 (1788); Oliv., Encycl. méth., VI, ii, 468 (1792); Thunb., Act. Soc. Reg. Scient. Ups., IX, 52 (1827).

Forficula gigantea Fabr., Mant. Ins., I, 224 (1787); Ib., Ent. Syst., II, 1-2 (1793); Gmel., Linn. Syst. Nat., I, iv, 2039 (1788); Vill., Linn. Ent., IV, 373 (1789); Oliv., Encycl. méth., VI, ii, 466 (1792); Latr., Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins., XII, 90 (1804); Ib., Gen. Crust. Ins., III, 82 (1807); Ib., Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XII, 8 (1817); Charp., Horæ Ent., 67 (1825); Dufour, Ann. Sc. Nat., XIII, 345-46, pl. 19, figs. 1-3 (1828); Phil., Orth. Berol., 5 (1830); Génér., Monogr. Forf., 8-9 (1832); Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins., IX, 28, pl. 1, fig. 1, 1a-b (1835); Brullé, Webb, Hist. Nat. Canar., II, ii, 75 (1835-42); Ramb., Faun. Ent. Andal., II, 3-4 (1838); Schaum, Peters, Reise Mozamb., II, 107 (1853).

Labidura gigantea Leach, Edinb. Encycl. Am. Ed., VIII, 707 (1816); Ib., Zool. Misc., III, 99 (1817); Ib., Sam. Ent. Comp., 217 (1819); Steph., Brit. Ent. Mand., VI, 8-9 (1835).

Forficula (Labidura) gigantea Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 65-6, pl. 6, figs. 1, 1a-f (1853).

Forficesila gigantea Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., xxii, 33 (1831); Ib., Rev. méth. Orth., 6 (1831); Ib., Orth., 23-4, pl. 1, figs. 2, 2a (1839); Fisch. Wald., Ent. Russ., iv, 44-5, pl. 1, figs. 1*, 1** (1846); Luc., Expl. Alg., iii, 3-4 (1846); Fieb., Lotos, iii, 252-53 (1853); Ib., Syn. Eur. Orth., 69-70 (1854); Friv., Orth. Hung., 45-6 (1867); Glov., Ill. N. Am. Ent., Orth., pl. x, figs. 2, 2a (1872).

Forficula (Forficesila) gigantea Burm., Handb. Ent., ii, 751 (1838); DeHaan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt., Orth., 240 (1842).

Forficula bilineata Herbst, Fuessl. Archiv. Ins., vii-viii, 183, pl. 49, fig. 1 (1788); Ib., Fuessl., Arch. Hist. Ins. 170, pl. 49, fig. 1, (1794).

Forficula maxima Vill., Linn. Ent., i, 427, pl. 2, fig. 53 (1789).

Forficula bidens Oliv., Encycl. méth., vi, ii, 466-67 (1792).

Forficula crenata Oliv., Encycl. méth., vi, ii, 467 (1792).

Forficula erythrocephala Fabr., (nec Oliv.) Ent. Syst., ii, 4 (1793).

? *Forficula flavipes* Fabr., Ent. Syst., ii, 2-3 (1793).

Psalis morbida Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., xxii, 35 (1831); Ib., Rev. méth. Orth., 8 (1831).

Forficula (Forficesila) bivittata Klug. MS.; Burm., Handb. Ent., ii, 751-52 (1839).

Forficula (Forficesila) suturalis Burm., Handb. Ent., ii, 752 (1839).

? *Forficula bicolor* Fisch. Wald., Ent. Russ., iv, 42 (1846).

? *Forficula (Apterygida) bicolor* Fisch. Fr., Orth. Eur., 76 (1853).

Forficula Fischeri Motsch. MS.; Fisch. Wald., Ent. Russ., iv, 354 (1846).

Forficesila Fischeri Fisch. Wald., Ent. Russ., iv, 354-55, pl. 33, fig. 1 (1846).

Forficula (Forficesila) affinis Guér., Sagra, Hist. Phys. Cuba, An. Art., 330-32, pl. 12, figs. 2, 2a (1857).

Forficesila xanthopus Stål, Ofv. k. Vet. Akad. Förh., xii, 348-49 (1855).

Forficula xanthopus Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 300-1 (1858).

Forficula amurensis [ined.] Motsch., Bull. Soc. imp. Mosc., xxxii, ii, 499 (1859); Ib., Cat. Ins. Amour., 13 (1860).

———. Savigny, Descr. de l'Égypte, Planches Orth., pl. 1, figs. 1¹, 1^a, 1ⁱ, 1¹⁻, 1^o, 1^u, 1^{u-}, 2¹, 2^v, 3¹, 3^v, 3^d, 3^d, 3^j (1809-13).

There is a Labidura in the collection of the American Entomological Society (No. 54) which apparently belongs to this species, but with forceps of a remarkable character. They are as long as the

abdomen (8 mm.) depressed, laminate, perfectly straight, entirely simple and tapering apically to a blunt point.

The entire Old World, whence it has spread into nearly all parts of the western hemisphere.

Labidura rufescens.

Forficula rufescens Pal.-Beauv., Ins. Afr. Amér., ii, 35, pl. Orth. 1, fig. 2 (1805).

Forficesila rufescens Serv., Orth., 24-5 (1839). W. Africa.

Labidura Servillei.

Labidura Servillei Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 316-17 (1863).
E. India.

Labidura tarsata.

Forficula tarsata Westw., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., v, 129 (1837).

Labidura tarsata Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 311-12 (1863).
Manilla.

Labidura terminalis.

Forficesila terminalis Serv., Orth., 25 (1839). Mauritius.

Labidura tertiaria.

Labidura tertiaria Scudd., Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Surv. Terr., Ser. 2, 447-49 (1876); *Ib.*, *ib.*, ii, 259 (1876). Colorado [fossil].

Labidura Tomis.

Chelidura Tomis Kol., Melet. Ent., v, 74, pl. 17, fig. 6a-b (1846).

Forficula Tomis Fieb., Lotos, iii, 254 (1853); *Ib.*, Syn. Eur. Orth., 71 (1854).

Forficula Helmanni Kitt., Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Mosc., xxii, iv, 438-39, pl. 7, figs. 1-2 (1849).

Forficula elongata Eversm, (nec Fabr.), Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Mosc., xxxii, 123 (1859). Armenia.

I place Kolenati's and Kittary's species together on the authority of Fieber. I have not been able to consult Kolenati's plate or description, and do not know the insect in nature.

Labidura trispinosa.

Labidura trispinosa Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 310-11 (1863).
E. India.

Labidura vicina.

Forficesila vicina Luc., Expl. Alg., iii, 5-6, pl. 1, figs. 2, 2a-e (1846).

Labidura vicina Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 318-19 (1863).
N. Africa, India, E. Indies.

Mecomera brunnea.*Mecomera brunnea* Serv., Orth., 54 (1839).

Cayenne.

Nannopygia Gerstæckeri.*Nannopygia Gerstæckeri* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 60-61 (1863).

Ceylon.

Neolobophora bogotensis.*Neolobophora bogotensis* Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xvii, 282 (1875); *Ib.*, Ent. Notes, iv, 36 (1875).

Bogota.

Neolobophora volsella.*Neolobophora volsella* Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xviii, 237-58 (1876).

Mexico.

Opisthocosmia armata.*Opisthocosmia armata* DeHaan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt., Orth., 243, pl. 23, fig. 12 (1842).*Opisthocosmia armata* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 80-1 (1865).

Sumatra.

? Opisthocosmia bicuspis.*Forficula bicuspis* Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 301 (1858).

Java.

Opisthocosmia centurio.*Opisthocosmia centurio* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 79-80 (1865).

Luzon.

Opisthocosmia ceylonica.*Labia ceylonica* Motsch., Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Mosc., xxxvi, iii, 4 (1863).*Opisthocosmia ceylonica* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 83 (1865).

Ceylon.

Opisthocosmia forcipata.*Forficula forcipata* DeHaan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt., Orth., 242, pl. 23, fig. 11 (1842).*Opisthocosmia forcipata* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 81 (1865).

Sumatra.

Opisthocosmia insignis.*Forficula insignis* Hagenb. MS.; DeHaan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt., Orth., 243, pl. 23, fig. 14 (1842).*Opisthocosmia insignis* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 81-2 (1865).

Java.

Opisthocosmia longipes.*Forficula longipes* DeHaan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt., Orth., 242, pl. 23, fig. 13 (1842).*Opisthocosmia longipes* Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 81 (1865).

Sumatra.

Opisthocosmia tenella.

Forficula tenella Hagenb. MS.; De Haan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt., Orth., 243 (1842).

Opisthocosmia tenella Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 82 (1865).

Java.

Opisthocosmia vigilans.

Forficula vigilans Stål, Ofv. k. Vet. Akad. Förh., xii, 350 (1855);
Ib., Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 302-3 (1858).

Opisthocosmia vigilans Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 82 (1865).

Java.

Psalis americana.

Forficula americana Pal.-Beauv., Ins. Afr. Amér., x, 165, pl. Orth. 14, fig. 1 (1817).

Psalis americana Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., xxii, 35 (1831); Ib., Rev. méth. Orth., 8 (1831).

Forficesila americana Serv., Orth., 22 (1839); Wood, Ins. Abroad, 280-81, fig. 140 (1874).

Labidura americana Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 319-20 (1863).

W. Indies, Central America and Northern S. America.

Psalis bengalensis.

Labidura bengalensis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 312-13 (1863).

Bengal.

Psalis gagatina.

Forficula (Psalis) gagatina Klug MS.; Burm., Handb. Ent., ii, 753 (1838).

Labidura gagatina Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 320 (1863).

Porto Rico.

Psalis procera.

Forficula (Psalis?) procera Burm., Handb. Ent., ii, 753 (1838).

Forficula (Forficesila) distincta Guér., Sagra, Hist. Phys. Cuba, An. Art., 329-30, pl. 12, figs. 1, 1a-b (1857).

Forficesila elegans Stål, Ofv. k. Vet. Akad. Förh., xii, 348 (1855).

W. Indies, Central America and Northern S. America.

Psalis thoracica.

Forficesila thoracica Serv., Orth., 22-3 (1839).

Cayenne.

Pygidicrana angustata.

Pygidicrana angustata Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 56 (1863).

Ceylon.

Pygidicrana bivittata.

Pygidicrana bivittata Erichs., Schomb. Reis. Guiana, 579-80 (1848);
Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 48 (1863).

Guiana.

Pygidicrana caffra.

Pygidicrana caffra Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii, 343-44 (1867).
Caffraria.

Pygidicrana Cumingi.

Pygidicrana Cumingi Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 54-5 (1863).
Ceylon.

Pygidicrana Dæmeli.

Pygidicrana Dæmeli Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxx, 233-34 (1869).
N. Australia.

Pygidicrana eximia.

Pygidicrana eximia Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 49-50 (1863).
N. India.

Pygidicrana Kallipygos.

Pygidicrana Kallipygos Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 53 (1863).
E. India.

Pygidicrana liturata.

Forficesila liturata Stål, Ofv. k. Vetensk. Akad. Förh., xii, 347-48 (1855).

Pygidicrana liturata Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 57 (1863).
Caffraria.

Pygidicrana marmoricrura.

Pygidicrana marmoricrura Serv., Orth., 20 (1839); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 51 (1863).

Forficula (Pygidicrana) marmoricrura deHaan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt., Orth., 239-40 (1842).
Java.

Pygidicrana Nietneri.

Pygidicrana Nietneri Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 53-4 (1862).
Ceylon.

Pygidicrana notigera.

Pydicrana (sic!) notigera Stål, Eng. Resa, Zool. Ins., 299 (1858).

Pygidicrana notigera Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 52 (1863).
Brazil.

Pygidicrana ophthalmica.

Pygidicrana ophthalmica Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 55-6 (1863); *Ib.*, *ib.* xxviii, 344 (1867).
Australia.

Pygidicrana pallidipennis.

Forficula (Pygidicrana) pallidipennis DeHaan, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Bezitt., Orth., 240, pl. 23, fig. 8 (1842).

Pygidicrana pallidipennis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 50-1 (1863).
Borneo.

Pygidicrana picta.

Pygidicrana picta Guér., Mag. Zool., VIII, pl. 236, fig. 1 (1838); Ib., Voy. Favorite, 70-71, pl. 236, fig. 1 (1838); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXIV, 50 (1863). India.

Pygidicrana siamensis.

Pygidicrana siamensis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXIV, 51-2 (1863). Siam.

Pygidicrana valida.

Pygidicrana valida Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXVIII, 344 (1867). Burmah.

Pygidicrana vitticollis.

Forficula vitticollis Stål, Ofv. k. Vet. Akad. Förh., XII, 350 (1855).
Pydicrana (sic!) *vitticollis* Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 299-300 (1858).

Pygidicrana vitticollis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXIV, 55 (1863). China.

Pygidicrana v-nigrum.

Pygidicrana v-nigrum Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., XXII, 31 (1831); Ib., Rev. méth. Orth., 4 (1831); Ib., Orth., 19-20, pl. 1, fig. 1, 1a-b (1839); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXIV, 47-8 (1863).

Forficula (Pygidicrana) v-nigrum Burm., Handb. Ent., II, 751 (1838). Brazil.

Pyragra fuscata.

Pyragra fuscata Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., XXII, 34 (1831); Ib., Rev. méth. Orth., 7 (1831); Ib., Orth., 32, pl. 1, fig. 4, 4a-c (1839).

Guiana.

Sparatta nigrina.

Sparatta nigrina Stål, Ofv. k. Vet. Akad. Förh., XII, 350 (1855); Ib., Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 307 (1858); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXVI, 70 (1865). Brazil.

Sparatta pelvimetra.

Sparatta pelvimetra Serv., Orth., 52-3 (1839); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXVI, 68-9 (1865). Brazil.

Sparatta plana.

Forficula (Apachys?) plana Ill. MS.; Burm., Handb. Ent., II, 752 (1838).

Sparatta plana Burm., Germ. Zeitschr. f. Ent., II, 81 (1840); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXVI, 69 (1865). Brazil, N. Grenada.

Sparatta rufina.

Sparatta rufina Stål, Ofv. k. Vet. Akad. Förh., XII, 350 (1855);
Ib., Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 307 (1858); Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXVI,
69 (1865). Brazil.

Sparatta Schotti.

Sparatta Schotti Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXVI, 69-70 (1865).

Brazil.

Spongophora brunneipennis.

Psalidophora brunneipennis Serv., Orth., 30-1 (1839); Dohrn,
Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXV, 418-19 (1864).

Eastern and Southern U. States, Arizona, Mexico.

Spongophora croceipennis.

Spongiphora croceipennis Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat., XXII, 31-2 (1831);
Ib., Rev. méth., Orth., 5 (1831).

Forficula croceipennis Wils., Treat. Ins., pl. 228, fig. 6 (1835).

Forficula (Spongiphora) croceipennis Burm., Handb. Ent., II, 752-
53 (1838); Guerin, Icongn. Regne Anim., 326, pl. 52, fig. 1 (184-);
Gray, Griff. An. King., pl. 104, figs. 1, 1b (1832).

Psalidophora croceipennis Serv., Orth., 30, pl. 1, figs. 3, 3a-b (1839);
Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXV, 418 (1864).

Forficula flavipennis Burm. [nec Fabr.], Handb. Ent., II, 752
(1838). Brazil.

Spongophora forfex.

Spongophora forfex Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XVIII,
259 (1876). Loc.? (probably Central America.)

Spongophora frontalis.

Psalidophora frontalis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXV, 422-23
(1864). Venezuela.

Spongophora insignis.

Psalidophora insignis Stål, Ofv. k. Vetensk. Akad. Förh., XII, 349
(1855). N. Grenada.

Spongophora Lherminieri.

Psalidophora Lherminieri Serv., Orth., 29-30 (1839).

Burmeister believes this to be the same as his *flavipennis* = *S. cro-*
ceipennis (cf. Germ. Zeitsch. Ent., II, 80). Guadeloupe, Brazil.

Spongophora nigripennis.

Psalidophora nigripennis Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XII,
344-45 (1869); Ib., Ent. Notes, II, 29-30 (1869). Peru.

Spongophora parallela.

Forficula parallela Westw. (nec Fabr.), Guér. Mag. Zool., pl. 178 (1838).

Forficesila longissima Wood, Ins. Abroad, 279-80, fig. 139 (1874).
Central America.

Spongophora parvicollis.

Forficula parvicollis Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 304 (1858).

Psalidophora parvicollis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii, 345 (1867).
Brazil.

Spongophora proluxa.

Psalidophora parallela Dohrn [nec *Forficula parallela* Westw.], Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiii, 227-29, pl. 1, figs. 3, 3b (1862); *Ib.*, *ib.*, xxv, 418 (1864).
Mexico.

Spongophora punctipennis.

Forficula punctipennis Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 304 (1858).

Psalidophora punctipennis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 421 (1864).
S. America.

Spongophora pygmaea.

Psalidophora pygmaea Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 421-22 (1864).
Brazil.

Spongophora quadrimaculata.

Forficula quadrimaculata Stål, Ofv. k. Vet. Akad. Förh., xii, 348 (1855).

Psalidophora quadrimaculata Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxv, 420-21 (1864).
S. Africa.

Spongophora stigma.

Psalidophora stigma Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxviii, 345 (1867).
Venezuela.

Tagalina grandiventris.

Forficula grandiventris Blanch., Voy. Pole Sud, Zool., iv, 349-50, Orth., pl. 1, fig. 1 (1853).

Tagalina grandiventris Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 46 (1863).
Isle St. George (Arch. Salom).

Tagalina Semperi.

Tagalina Semperi Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 45 (1863).
Luzon.

Thermastris brasiliensis.

Forficula brasiliensis Gray, Griff. An. Kingd., xv, 184, pl. 78, fig. 2 (1832).

Thermastris brasiliensis Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiv, 62 (1863).

Forficula (Pygidicrana) opaca Burm., Handb. Ent., II, 751 (1838).

Forficula aspera Stål, Eug. Resa, Zool. Ins., 300 (1858). Brazil.

Thermastris chontalia.

Thermastris chontalia Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XVIII, 258-59 (1876). Nicaragua.

Thermastris Dohrnii.

Thermastris Dohrnii Scudd., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XVII, 280-81 (1875); *Ib.*, Ent. Notes, IV, 34-5 (1875). Peru.

Thermastris Saussurei.

Pygidicrana Saussurei Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXIII, 225-26, pl. 1, fig. 2 (1862).

Thermastris Saussurei Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXIV, 63 (1863). Mexico.

Typhlolabia larva.

Forficula ? larva Phil., Zeitschr. Ges. Naturw., XXI, 219-21 (1863). Chili.

Note. In the List of Genera the name

FORFICULARIA.

was overlooked. It was given to a fossil form by Weyenbergh in 1869 (*loc. cit.*), differing, as restored by Weyenbergh, in no respect from Forficularia.

Dr. B. Joy Jeffries, by the aid of models and diagrams, illustrated "muscular action associated with vision."

A letter from Prof. Oswald Heer, acknowledging his election as Honorary Member was read.

The gift of Hooke's Micrographia from Miss E. P. Quincy, was announced, and the thanks of the Society voted to the donor.

Annual Meeting, May 3, 1876.

The President, Mr. T. T. Bouvé, in the chair. Eighty-six persons present.

Prof. Hyatt, Custodian, presented the following report on the condition and doings of the Society during the past year.

The main object of an Annual Report is, of course, the exhibition of the progress made during the last official year. These reports are, in this respect, condensed summaries of